

ALABAMA REPORTER.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

M. H. CRUKSHANK, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, May 11, 1865.

FOR GOVERNOR
COL. M. J. BULGER.

FOR CONGRESS

Fourth Congressional District.

Hon. M. H. Cruikshank.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. GARRISON as a candidate to represent Talladega County in the Lower Branch of the next State Legislature. Election day Monday in August.

The Reasons Why.

We find in the Louisville Journal of the 5th a Washington dispatch enumerating the reasons why the President and his Cabinet repudiate the articles of peace which were transmitted to them over the signatures of Generals Sherman and Johnson:

1. It was an exercise of authority not vested in him, and its face shows that both he and Johnson knew he (Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such an agreement.

2. It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel government.

3. It undertook to re-establish the rebel State governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousands of lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as weapons of war against the United States were disbanded and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

4. By the restoration of the rebel authority to their respective States they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

5. It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly and from the loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt contracted by the rebels in the name of the State.

6. It imports in dispute the existence of the loyal State governments, and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the Government.

7. It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved the rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

8. It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

9. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States, and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and an opportunity should offer.

Headquarters, 2d Division, 13th A. C. Selma, Ala., May 24, 1865.
General Order, No. 11

Information of an official character, has this evening been received by flag of Truce from Confederate Military Authorities, that an Armistice has been agreed upon between Major Gen. Canby and Lieut. Gen. Taylor, under which, military law on both sides are to remain as at present, and no shooting beyond the present lines. Hostilities can be resumed by either party, in giving forty eight hours notice. The most scrupulous care will be taken by this command that no act be done tending in the slightest degree to a violation of the letter of the armistice. By order of Brig. Gen. O. C. Andrews.
GEORGE MONROE, Captain and A. A. G.

Extract from a Speech of President Andrew Johnson.

We make the following extract from a speech delivered by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in reply to a delegation of the citizens of Illinois who waited upon him at his rooms at the Treasury building at Washington, on the evening of the 17th April. We copy from the report of the correspondent of the Louisville Journal:

In the midst of the American people where every citizen is taught to obey law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated; and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and revered, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of evil and desperate wickedness. We can trace its cause through successive steps, without my enumerating them here, back to that source which is the spring of all our woes. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested, he should not undergo the extreme penalty the law knows for crime; none will say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty? Here gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say. Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime and must be punished. [Applause.] That the government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. [Applause.] When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty; we find there theft, and robbery, and murder, given as crimes; and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason. [Applause.] With other and inferior offenses our people are familiar; but in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. [Applause.] I made this allusion, not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty. [Applause.] While we are appalled, overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the State with impunity? Will we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? [Applause.]

I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter revengeful feelings toward any. In general terms I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. [Applause.] Where the question of exercising mercy comes before me, I will be considered calmly, judicially, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. [Applause.] In the exercise

of mercy, there should be no doubt left that the high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. [Applause.]

Taylor, Hood, Wirt Adams, and Col. Tom. Taylor are said to be at Meridian. Col. Tom Taylor was heard to say that Gen. Taylor had proposed to surrender the army to Gen. Canby. The talk among the officers was to take the army across the Mississippi and attempt to make a stand.

The guests, Jeff Davis, Admiral St. Nicholas, Virginia, Flirt, Commodore Farrand are reported to be at Demopolis, and the Morgan and Nashville at Greenville, on the Tombigby river. The Morgan was badly injured, and being repaired.

Jeff Davis is reported to have crossed the Mississippi river, which is generally credited by the citizens of Meridian.

Gen. Taylor returned to Meridian on Sunday evening last, having proposed to Gen. Canby to surrender Alabama, Mississippi and a portion of East Louisiana, upon the terms agreed upon between Grant and Lee, and it was understood that such an arrangement had been effected by these Generals.

The Macon Evening News of the 25th says: "It is reported on the streets this morning and seems to be credited by citizens and officers, who have the best means of knowing the fact, that the basis of a treaty of peace has already been agreed to which sets the reclamation by the States of their former slaves with the gradual emancipation of slaves."

It is confidently asserted that the assassin Booth, and all of his accomplices have been arrested.

—Selma Union.

The Meeting of the Citizens of Selma. The following are the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Selma which was called by the Mayor.

Selma, May 1st 1865.
Gen. Andrews—Sir—We, the undersigned Committee, on behalf of a meeting of citizens held to-day, at City Hall, have the pleasure of submitting to you for publication the following preamble and resolution, adopted without dissenting voice.

WILLIAM WADDLE,
J. M. KEEF,
R. E. NEEDLE.

Whereas, The city of Selma is occupied and held by the United States troops under command of General Andrews, and there being an armistice pending between the sections; and whereas our ladies, in their advent in our midst, have treated us, the citizens of Selma, with the kindness and consideration due us under the circumstances; and regarding the occasion as suggestive of some action on our part towards allaying the lingering animosity and unpleasant feeling so naturally engendered by so bitter and protracted a contest, therefore.

Resolved, That from a sense of honor and an ardent love of peace and concord, we do heartily pledge ourselves to discountenance and oppose all acts of whatever kind between any of our citizens and the United States troops quartered on our midst, and earnestly counsel that political discussions be scrupulously eschewed, and other causes of contention too apparent to require specification.

Resolved, furthermore, that we will cheerfully abide by the treaty of peace, of whatever kind it may be, to be agreed upon by the constituted authorities of the late belligerent sections, and in the meantime to disapprove of and condemn all bushwhacking, assassination and other modes of uncivilized warfare, and will use our best endeavors to hasten a cordiality of feeling and kindly sentiment between citizens and soldiery, consistent to the idea of good government and the blessing attendant upon peace.

The committee presented the proceeding in person to General Andrews, Monday afternoon, who after cordially shaking hands with them, told them he had not expected the citizens to take action so soon in public assembly on the question of peace. He said he felt thankful for their amiable spirit and for prompt expression of it. He wished that a generous and friendly sentiment might animate the hearts of all the people, and that every one North and South might be disposed to waive preferences to promote peace and good-will.

—Selma Union.

The re-building of the Calhoun Bridge is completed. The rumor that it was torn down is false.

The Terms of Surrender.

Headquarters, 2d A. C., May 8, 1865.

Meridian, Miss., May 8, 1865.
Gen. Order No. 54.]

1. The surrender of Gen. Lee's army on the 9th of April, and of Gen. Johnston's on the 26th of April, flung all Confederate forces east of the Mississippi, excepting the small army under my command, and virtually ended the war, so far as any promise of ultimate success east of the Mississippi was concerned. With the Mississippi impassable for troops it was impossible to withdraw towards the West, and we could accomplish no good by prolonging a useless struggle here against overwhelming numbers. Once convinced of these facts my duty as Department Commander was to stop the further loss of life and devastation of States already impoverished by war; and whilst still in my power to do so make such terms for my troops as would preserve their honor and best protect them and the people generally with in my Department from the further ravages of war. That duty has been performed and the terms of surrender are appended. All was conceded that I demanded. I demanded all that was necessary or proper. We presume in the strictest sense what are technically known as "Military Honors." The troops will turn in their arms to their own ordnance officers. They are to be paroled by commissioners selected for that purpose. They are to be subjected to no humiliation or degradation. Both officers and enlisted men are to retain their private horses. Troops will preserve their present organizations, officers remaining with their commands until paroled and sent home in a body. They will have transportation and subsistence to their homes furnished at public expense.

The intelligent, comprehensive and candid bearing pending negotiations of Maj. Gen. Canby, U. S. A., to whom I have surrendered entitle him to our highest respect and confidence. His liberality and fairness make it the duty of each and all of us to faithfully execute our part of the contract. The honor of all of us is involved in an honest adherence to its terms. The officer or man who fails to observe them is an enemy to the defenseless women and children of the South, and will deserve the severest penalties that can disgrace a soldier.

2. Memorandum of conditions of the surrender of the forces, munitions of war, &c., in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana commanded by Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, Confederate States army to Maj. General Edward R. S. Canby, United States army, entered into on this 4th day of May 1865 at Citronelle, Alabama.

1. The officers and men to be paroled only duly exchanged or otherwise released by the authority of the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls of all officers and men surrendered to be made, and copy of which will be delivered to the officer appointed by Maj. Gen. Canby and the other retained by the officer appointed by Lieut. Gen. Taylor, officers giving their individual paroles and commanders of regiments, battalions, companies or detachments signing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

2. Artillery, small arms, ammunition and other property of the Confederate government to be turned over to the officers appointed for that purpose on the part of the Government of the United States. Duplicate inventories of the property surrendered to be prepared, one copy to be retained by the officer delivering and the other by the officer receiving it for the information of their respective commanders.

3. The officers and men paroled under this agreement will be allowed to return to their homes, with the assurance that they will not be disturbed by the authorities of the United States so long as they continue to observe the conditions of their parole and the laws in force where they reside except that persons resident of Northern States will not be allowed to return without permission.

4. The surrender of property will not include the side arms or private horses or baggage of officers.

5. All horses which are in good faith the private property of enlisted men will not be taken from the men will be permitted to take such with them to their homes to be used for private purposes only.

6. The time and place of the surrender will be fixed by the respective commanders and will be carried out by commissioners appointed by them.

7. The terms and conditions of the surrender to apply to the officers and men

belonging to the army lately commanded by General Lee and Johnston now in this Department.

8. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost for the officers and men after surrender to the nearest practicable point to their homes.

(Signed) R. TAYLOR,
Lieut. Gen.
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Maj. Gen.

To settle all doubts or difficulties hereafter as to the meaning of the term Northern States in paragraph 3, Maj. General Canby has applied in the War Department at Washington for full instructions. Until he receive an answer, Maj. Gen. Canby agrees that all officers and men where positions may depend on the construction placed in said paragraph shall remain together at any point within his department they may select, and be there provided and cared for at public expense.

10. In negotiating with Maj. General Canby for terms for my troops, I called his attention to the necessities of the people of the States and Territories of the United States and of the States and Territories of the United States. He will be found liberal and just—animated by an honest desire to do all in his power to prevent unnecessary hardship and suffering. My advice therefore to all is to yield to the circumstances which surround them and to honestly and faithfully perform those duties as citizens upon which must depend their future prosperity and happiness.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieut. Gen.

Official:
W. T. BULGER, Jr.,
A. A. Genl.

Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 18th inst. He also calls upon all good citizens to aid in maintaining law and order. We wonder why Gov. Walters has not made a similar call. If ever there was a time for prompt and decided action it is now.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
TALLADEGA COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term,
May 8, 1865.

Estate of E. J. Rawdon, Minor.
THIS day came Mrs. S. C. Rawdon, Guardian of the estates of Ethel & Jefferson Rawdon, minor, and filed accounts current between herself and said Estates together with the vouchers relied on to sustain the credit side of her accounts for annual settlements of her Guardianship on said Estate.

It is therefore ordered that Friday the 9th day of June next be a day set apart for such settlement before this Court, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Alabama Reporter, a newspaper published in the town and County of Talladega, once a week for three weeks successively.

WM. H. THORNTON,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
TALLADEGA COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term,
May 24, 1865.

Estate of EDWARD HENRY, dec'd.
THIS day came John Henderson, Administrator ad hoc of the Estate of Edward Henry, deceased, and filed an account current between himself and said Estate, together with the vouchers relied on to sustain the credit side of his account, also the names, ages, and residence of the heirs and legatees of said estate for a partial settlement of the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that Friday the 2nd day of June next, 1865, be a day set apart for such settlement in this court, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Alabama Reporter, a newspaper published in the town and County of Talladega, once a week for three weeks successively.

W. H. THORNTON,
Judge of Probate.

UNION SEMINARY.

THIS School will commence on the first Monday in February, 1865. For further information apply to the Principal, or in his absence to Rev. W. Horton or Jno. Usery, Trustees.

RUFUS ALBRIGHT,
Principal Teacher.